

## THE TRANSLATION OF ENTERTAINMENT NEWS FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN WITH MACHINE TRANSLATION

Sasqia Asmawari Putri <sup>1)</sup> and Haru Deliana Dewi <sup>2)\*</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> English Studies Program, University of Indonesia

<sup>2)</sup> Department of Linguistics, University of Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

News has been spread internationally since it was digitalized. This situation makes machine translation used to solve the language barrier problem, as it is cheap and fast compared to human translators. However, the translation by Machine Translation is not always correct. In fact, it results in more problems than in successful translation; in other words, the use of this machine is like ‘garbage in, garbage out.’ However, not many studies have been conducted to provide evidence of the weaknesses of machine translation. This research paper attempts to discover the translation methods and procedures of the “translate to Indonesian” featured by Google Translate in the translation of CNN International current news from English to Indonesian. The data consist of 10 pieces of entertainment news that are published online on CNN International News. A descriptive-qualitative approach is used to analyze the data. The scope of the analysis is lexical words only. The translated news was observed and compared to the original news in order to identify the methods and procedures applied in the translation results by the Machine Translation. The results reveal that the “translate to Indonesian” feature from Google Translate commonly uses the literal and faithful translation methods and the procedure mostly found is borrowing. Consequently, the translation by this machine is still awkward and requires substantial improvement.

**Keywords:** Machine Translation; “translate to Indonesian”; translation methods; translation procedures

### ABSTRAK

Berita telah tersebar secara internasional sejak didigitalisasi. Situasi ini membuat MT (Machine Translation – Aplikasi Terjemahan oleh Mesin) digunakan sebagai alat untuk memecahkan masalah hambatan berkomunikasi karena murah dan cepat dibandingkan penerjemah manusia. Namun, penerjemahan dengan MT tidak selalu benar. Bahkan akan ada lebih banyak masalah daripada terjemahan yang berhasil. Dengan kata lain, penerjemahan dengan MT ini seperti ‘garbage in, garbage out’ (tidak memberikan solusi komunikasi atau hasil yang diharapkan). Akan tetapi, tidak banyak penelitian yang memberikan bukti atas kelemahan MT ini. Makalah penelitian ini mencoba untuk mengetahui metode dan prosedur apa saja yang diterapkan dalam terjemahan yang dilakukan “translate to Indonesian” yang merupakan mesin Google Translate terhadap berita yang berasal dari CNN International dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Data terdiri dari 10 berita hiburan yang dipublikasikan secara daring di CNN International News. Pendekatan deskriptif-kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Ruang lingkup analisis adalah pada kata-kata leksikal saja. Berita yang diterjemahkan diamati dan dibandingkan dengan berita asli untuk mengidentifikasi metode dan prosedur yang diterapkan dalam hasil penerjemahan oleh MT. Hasil analisis menemukan bahwa “translate to Indonesian” sering menerapkan metode penerjemahan harfiah dan setia, dan prosedur yang banyak ditemukan adalah meminjam. Oleh karena itu, terjemahan oleh MT masih janggal dan memerlukan banyak perbaikan.

**Kata Kunci:** MT (Machine Translation); “translate to Indonesian”; metode penerjemahan; prosedur penerjemahan

\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

## INTRODUCTION

As time goes by, the internet has developed massively. Almost all aspects of life are digitalized, including news. Because of the news digitalization, information flow is rapidly increasing. This makes news spread internationally. People can easily access news from many different languages. Indeed, information is accessed quickly, but not all people can understand international news written in other languages. To solve the language barrier problem, Machine Translation (MT) has been widely used since it is considered effective and efficient. Nevertheless, Machine Translation (MT) does not always give the right translation from the source language to the target language.

There are a number of previous research papers that have analyzed news translation, and some papers discuss the use of MT in the translation of several types of texts. The first paper by Kadhim, Habeeb, Sapar, Hussin, and Abdullah (2013) compared the translation quality of two machine translations using the Hutchins and Somers criteria in translating Arabic into English News Headlines. The two machine translations are Google Translate and Babylon. According to them, both Google Translate and Babylon had 80% clarity. However, Google translate has a higher percentage for accuracy, where Babylon has a higher percentage for style. The second paper by Dewi (2014) examined the translation method of news translation from English to Indonesian that is translated by the help of a human translator, and the result indicates that the commonly used method for news translation is the free translation method. Similarly, Dewi (2016) analyzed a bilingual newspaper that is published side-by-side to discover the implemented translation method by a human translator, but the result is different from Dewi (2014), as the method applied in this side-by-side bilingual newspapers is the faithful translation method.

Moreover, in Handoyo's (2016) research paper, news on the BBC Indonesia website translated by a human translator is

analyzed to discover the techniques used and the quality of the translation based on the accuracy, readability, and acceptability. Similarly, Ismail and Hartono (2016) analyzed the performance of machine translation in translating news item texts from Indonesian to English. Another similar research is written by Ariany (2017). The paper examined errors made in the translation products done by Machine Translation. In her paper, two Machine Translations are being analyzed. They are Bing Translator (BT) and Google Translate (GT) since the two MTs are the most familiar MT for Indonesian users. However, Ariany (2017) did not analyze news translation. The paper analyzed English literary and academic texts. Last, there is a research paper by Has (2019). The paper analyzed news translation and attempted to conduct research on Google Translate performance to examine the errors produced by GT in translating current news on [kompas.com](http://kompas.com) and [TheJakartaPost.com](http://TheJakartaPost.com).

Another study focused on how MT is described in news coverage and it was conducted by Vieira (2020). The research discovered that the news reporting on MT has been significantly more positive than negative (2020: 98). Taufik (2020) who also conducted research involving MT showed that the output of MT is not always satisfactory so that it requires the process of pre-editing and post-editing. This indicates that the results from MT still need the help of humans to the improvement.

The similarity between some of the previous studies mentioned above and this research paper is about analyzing news translation translated by Machine Translation. However, this research paper will not analyze the errors produced by the MT. The analysis focuses on the lexical words to find the methods and procedures that are commonly used in the translation done by the MT. Moreover, the focus of this paper is to answer these two questions. The first question is: what are the methods commonly used by the MT

\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

named “translate to Indonesian”<sup>1</sup> for news translation? The second question is: what are the procedures commonly used by “translate to Indonesian” for news translation?

This paper will also provide some thoughts on the more functionally appropriate translations<sup>2</sup> where the quality of the translation produced by the MT is considered poor. However, the poor results of MT have not been analyzed and proven with research, especially to discover the methods and procedures applied. This is important to show that MT usually applies different methods and procedures from human translators in news translation. Thus, this paper can provide evidence on translation results done by MT.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Machine Translation and Translation Methods and Procedures

Some theories used might be from old sources, but they are not outdated as they are still applied for translation analysis, especially on methods and procedures. However, we also include the more recent theory as the development of the ‘old’ theory on those translation strategies. According to Newmark (1988), translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language. In this theory, human contribution is included in the process of translating a text. However, the act of translating a text is not always with the help of humans. A text can be translated with the help of a machine. The machine used to translate a text is usually called Machine Translation (MT). In accordance with Slocum (1988), MT is a machine that can perform a translation without human intervention. Roberts (2002) also states that MT is the act of translation that is performed by computer using a specialized

computer program that supports the translator. However, he marks the point that in the translation process of MT, there is little involvement or no intervention at all from humans. From these two definitions, MT can be concluded as a tool or machine to translate a text with a few or no intervention of humans. Nowadays, according to several websites like Lingo Hub and Text United, one of the most used machine translations is Google Translate since it covers more than 100 languages, including Indonesian and English.

Machine Translation is one tool that could help the readers to solve the language barrier problem, as news needs to be spread internationally and rapidly, and MT could translate a text in a short period of time. For this research entertainment news was chosen because according to Schröder (2019), “topics like entertainment, celebrity, scandal, and ‘weird news’ dominate ‘Most Read’ lists.”

Before the widely use of MT in news translation, news or journalistic text translation was always done by human translators who were usually journalists as well. Oftentimes, human translators use the free translation method to translate news (Dewi, 2014). While a human translator can choose what methods that are used to translate news, Machine Translation (MT) has its own system that is not too flexible for different types of texts. This paper attempts to discover what methods that are used or emerge for news translation using Machine Translation (MT). Moreover, this paper is going to use the translation method theory from Newmark (1988) to analyze the chosen news articles that are translated by Machine Translation (MT). In Newmark (1988), it is stated that there are eight methods to translate a text, namely (1) word-for-word translation, (2) literal translation, (3) faithful translation, (4) semantic translation, (5) communicative translation, (6) idiomatic translation, (7) free translation, and (8) adaptation.

Based on Newmark (1988) and Dewi & Wijaya (2021), the word-for-word translation method, often called interlinear translation, translates the source text (ST) word per word into the target text (TT)

<sup>1</sup> The Machine Translation being analyzed in this paper is the “translate to Indonesian” featured by Google Translate.

<sup>2</sup> This concept is taken from Schaffner (1997) that shows that the expression of ‘good’ or ‘bad’ translation is rather vague and absurd, so it is better to use ‘functionally appropriate translation’.

\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

immediately. The TT structure still follows the ST structure, and the words of ST are translated out of context. The words containing culture are translated literally. Literal translation is a translation method where the TT grammatical constructions already follow the target language structure or grammar, but the words are still translated out of context. The faithful translation method already produces adequate translation where the structure of the TT follows the target language structure well but is still limited by the ST structure, and the words are translated contextually. This method yields a translation that sounds rigid and foreign sometimes, as it attempts to be faithful to the intention of the ST writer. The semantic translation method focuses more on the aesthetic value of the ST and compromises the meaning as long as the message is still the same. Words with cultural content will be translated with neutral meaning. The communicative translation method is an ideal translation which attempts to translate the exact contextual meaning of the ST to have both content and language acceptable and comprehensible to the target readers. The idiomatic translation method translates a ST idiom into another idiom of the target language (TL), or a common expression into an idiom of the TL. The free translation method reproduces a translation without paying attention to the original form as it paraphrases the ST to be longer or shorter in the TT. Last, adaptation is actually not considered translation as this method only takes the theme, the plot, or the characters of a story or a play of the ST to be adapted into another culture (TT) entirely.

In addition, this paper also attempts to discover what translation procedures that occur in news translation translated by Machine Translation (MT), which in this case is "translate to Indonesian" feature. In this research paper, translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) are used. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), there are seven translation procedures, namely (1) borrowing, (2) calque, (3) literal, (4) transposition, (5) modulation, (6) equivalence, and (7) adaptation. In accordance

with Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), borrowing means no translation occurs in this procedure because both words in the ST and in the TT are just the same. Calque is a literal translation of a word or phrase which is a recognized term. Literal translation is a direct transfer of the ST into the TT which is grammatically appropriate. Transposition is a procedure in translation that replaces the ST structure into the TT structure without changing the message. Modulation is a translation procedure that shifts the meaning. Equivalent is a translation where the source text and target text use different cultural words as long as it is considered appropriate in both languages. Adaptation is a translation used in a case where a word in the ST is recreated in the TT with a new situation that can be considered equivalent.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research paper used a descriptive-qualitative method to analyze the corpus. According to Sukmadinata (2011), a descriptive-qualitative method has a purpose of describing a condition or situation and pays more attention to the characteristics, qualities, and interrelations between activities. The descriptive-qualitative approach was used because this research describes the translation methods and procedures for news translation by MT. This paper collected and analyzed data to create the conclusion. The focus of the analysis is on the lexical words. The data are all news texts published online on CNN International News from October 1 to November 1, 2019. We chose entertainment news as we believe that there will be more cultural expressions in it, which might be mistranslated by MT, and that this type of news is more exciting to read than other types of news. The data consist of 10 pieces of news taken randomly. Since we analyzed the news manually or without the help of any tools, the number of 10 pieces of news and their translation is more than adequate with the limited time we had to conduct the research.

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\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

The 10 pieces of news were translated by Google Translate as the Machine Translation that was used. The feature from Google Translate used is named “translate to Indonesian” feature. The translated news articles were observed and compared to the original news articles in order to identify the methods and procedures applied commonly by the Machine Translation. Then they were classified based on Newmark’s (1988) eight translation methods and translation procedure theory by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958).

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### The Method(s) Applied by Machine Translation in News Translation

For the analysis in this paper, this research will observe and analyze the methods and procedures that are commonly applied by “translate to Indonesian” feature powered by Google Translate. Some words that are printed in bold in the tables indicate the focus of the analysis of the methods and procedures used by the “translate to Indonesian” feature. The first part of the analysis consists of the findings for the translation methods found. The analysis reveals that several methods are applied. Further discussion about the findings can be seen below.

**Table 1. News 1** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text  | The Target Text   |
|--|---|
| <b>The premise</b> , frankly, really doesn't do this Netflix series justice, as the producers somehow <b>keep pulling rabbits</b> -- and unexpected wrinkles -- <b>out of hats</b> . | <i>Dasarnya</i> , terus terang, benar-benar tidak melakukan keadilan seri Netflix ini, karena para produsen entah bagaimana <b>terus menarik kelinci</b> - dan kerutan yang tak terduga - <b>keluar dari topi</b> . |

**Table 2. News 2** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text   | The Target Text   |
|---|---|
| Still, the technical <b>wizards</b> continue to improve and refine the technology, from more elaborate storytelling to immersive imagery that offers fans the "wish-fulfillment," ... | <i>Namun, para penyihir</i> teknis terus meningkatkan dan menyempurnakan teknologi, dari bercerita yang lebih rumit hingga pencitraan mendalam yang menawarkan "harapan-pemenuhan" kepada para penggemar, ... |

As can be seen from the examples above, it is shown in the News 1 that “**the premise**” phrase is translated into “*dasarnya*”. According to Cambridge Dictionary, the word “premise” means “an idea or theory on which a statement or action is based.” From this definition, the phrase “the premise” can be translated literally into “*dasarnya*” in Indonesian, and it is correct. However, News 1 talks about a film. In the film industry, “premise” means “the subtext of the overall story” (Tabb, 2016). Therefore, if the context of the text is included, “the premise” phrase here should be translated into “*premisnya*” instead of “*dasarnya*”. It is because of the word “*premis*” in Indonesian means “*intisari dalam sebuah cerita*” (Ramadhan, Swendra, & Yudani, 2017). For that reason, the word “*premis*” in Indonesian is more suitable for this context.

Moreover, the phrase “**keep pulling rabbits out of hats**” in News 1 is translated into “*terus menarik kelinci keluar dari topi*”. Literally, the translation is somehow correct. However, the phrase “keep pulling rabbits out of hats” is an idiom in the SL. This idiom, according to The Free Dictionary by Farlex, means “to do something surprising and seemingly impossible”. If the MT does not translate the phrase literally and includes the context of the text, one possibility to translate

\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

the phrase in Indonesian is “*terus melakukan hal-hal tidak terduga*”. Nevertheless, the MT literally translates “keep pulling rabbits out of hats” into “*terus menarik kelinci keluar dari topi*” excluding the context of the text.

In News 2, the word “**wizards**” is translated into “*para penyihir*”. Indeed, the translation is correct since the word “wizard”, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, means “a man who is believed to have magical powers and who uses them to harm or help other people”. However, the word “wizard”, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, also means “someone who is an expert at something or who has a great ability in a particular subject” or “an expert” in brief. Since this particular paragraph in News 2 talks about technology advancement, the second definition is more suitable to define the word “wizards”. According to Cambridge Dictionary, “expert” means “*ahli*” in Indonesian. Therefore, if the context in News 2 is included, one possibility to translate the word “wizards” in Indonesian is “*para ahli*”. Nevertheless, the MT literally translates the word “wizards” into the phrase “*para penyihir*”, not taking the context of the text into consideration.

**Table 3. News 3** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text  | The Target Text   |
|--|---|
| "Lose You to Love Me" traces a <b>toxic</b> relationship with some pointed lines that have fueled speculation that the tune is Gomez purging her heartbreak over Bieber. | "Lose You to Love Me" <i>melacak hubungan beracun dengan beberapa garis runcing yang telah memicu spekulasi bahwa lagu tersebut adalah Gomez membersihkan kesedihannya atas Bieber.</i> |

Another similar example can be found in News 3. The word “**toxic**” is translated into the word “*beracun*”. Indeed, the translation is correct since the word “toxic”, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, means “poisonous” or “*beracun*” in Indonesian. However, the word “toxic”, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, also means “causing you a lot of harm and unhappiness over a long period of time” or “very unpleasant” in brief. Since this particular paragraph in News 3 talks about a relationship, the second definition is more suitable to define the word “toxic”. According to Cambridge Dictionary, “unpleasant” means “*tidak menyenangkan*” in Indonesian. If the context in News 2 is taken into consideration, one possibility to translate the word “toxic” in Indonesian is “*tidak menyenangkan*”. Instead of translating the “toxic relationship” phrase into “*hubungan beracun*” that sounds funny in this context, “toxic relationship” phrase is better translated into “*hubungan tidak menyenangkan*”. Nevertheless, the word “toxic” is literally translated into “*beracun*” by the MT.

**Table 4. News 3** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text   | The Target Text  |
|---|--|
| While some Bieber fans were not thrilled, Gomez received plenty of support on social media after the song <b>dropped</b> Tuesday. | <i>Sementara beberapa penggemar Bieber tidak senang, Gomez menerima banyak dukungan di media sosial setelah lagu itu jatuh pada hari Selasa.</i> |

Another example is also found in the same news but in the other paragraph. The word “**dropped**” in the TT is translated into “*jatuh*” in the ST. Again, the translation is correct if the context is excluded. It is because the word “dropped” or “drop” in a simple tense, according to the Cambridge Dictionary,

\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

means “fall” or “jatuh” in Indonesian. However, the word “drop”, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, also means “to become available for people to buy, listen to, or watch” or “be available” in brief. Since this particular paragraph in News 3 talks about a song production, the second definition is more suitable to define the word “dropped”. According to Cambridge Dictionary, “be available” means “tersedia” in Indonesian. If the context in News 2 is taken into consideration, one possibility to translate the word “dropped” in Indonesian is “tersedia”. Instead of translating “the song dropped” phrase into “*lagu itu jatuh*” that sounds irrelevant in this context, “the song dropped” phrase is better translated into “*lagu itu tersedia*”. Nevertheless, the MT literally translates the word “dropped” into the word “jatuh”, not taking the context of the text into consideration.

Indeed, from the various examples above, it is true that the translation is correct in terms of converting grammatical construction in the source language to the equivalent grammatical construction in the target language. However, the MT excludes the context of the text that makes the TT in Indonesian somehow ‘incorrect’. Because of these findings, the literal translation method that translates words literally without paying attention to the context is applied by the “translate to Indonesian” feature from Google Translate. Moreover, other translation methods are also found as shown below.

**Table 5. News 1** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text   | The Target Text   |
|---|---|
| while his clone (Rudd, again) has unwittingly <b>assumed</b> all of his responsibilities. | <i>sementara itu clone (Rudd, sekali lagi) tanpa disadari telah <b>memikul</b> semua tanggung jawabnya.</i> |

Different from the examples before, as some words are translated literally excluding the context of the text, the word “**assumed**” in News 1 is translated into “*memikul*” paying attention to the context. According to Cambridge Dictionary, the word “assumed” is the past participle for the word “assume”, and it means “accept”, “pretend to have”, or “take control”. Moreover, according to Google Translate, the word “assume” means “*menganggap*,” “*mengambil*,” “*memikul*”, and more. From this, if the word “assume” is translated literally excluding the context, it will be translated to “*menganggap*”. It is because when Google Translate is used, there is a part named ‘frequency’ that indicates how often a translation appears in public documents. In this part, the word “*menganggap*” is at the first line which indicates this word is the most used translation for the word “assume”. However, in this sentence, the word “assume” is translated into “*memikul*” because it is connected to the word “responsibilities”. If the word “assume” is translated literally excluding the context of the text, it is going to be translated as “*menganggap*” since this word has the strongest level of translation for the word “assume” in Indonesian. Nevertheless, “translate to Indonesian” feature from Google Translate chooses to translate the word “assume” to the word “*memikul*” instead of the word “*menganggap*”. It is a proof that this feature can translate a word that seems to consider the context of the text, even though the translation still sounds rigid.

In addition, it is found that the translation for the same word in the ST is translated into two different words in the TT, as shown below.

\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

**Table 6. News 2** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text  | The Target Text  |
|--|--|
| The adventure <b>runs</b> 18-20 minutes...   | <i>Petualangan <b>berlangsung</b> 18-20 menit...</i>   |
| ... -- prices vary, but tickets <b>run</b> close to \$40 at the Void location in Anaheim, near Disneyland -- | <i>... - harga bervariasi, tetapi tiket hampir <b>mencapai</b> \$ 40 di lokasi Void di Anaheim, dekat Disneyland -</i> |

Another example is found in News 2. As can be seen from the examples above, it is shown in News 2 that the word “**runs**” or “**run**” is translated into two different words in the target language, which are translated into “**berlangsung**” and “**mencapai**”. According to Oxford Dictionary, the word “runs” or “run” means “move fast on foot”. Moreover, according to Google Translate, the word “runs” or “run” means “*lari*”. From this, if the word “runs” or “run” is translated literally excluding the context, it will be translated into “*lari*”. However, the word “runs” is translated into “*berlangsung*” because it is connected to the phrase “the adventure” as the subject of the sentence. Since the subject, which is “the adventure”, is not a living object that has a foot to move, the MT does not translate the word “runs” into the word “*lari*” in the TT. Moreover, the word “run” is translated into the word “*mencapai*”. Both words “runs” and “run” are not translated into the word “*lari*”. This indicates that the “translate to Indonesian” feature by Google Translate seems to consider the context when translating words in the ST into the TT.

**Table 7. News 3** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text                        | The Target Text                                   |
|--|---|
| ... with some pointed <b>lines</b> ... | <i>...dengan beberapa <b>garis</b> runcing...</i> |
| ... A few <b>lines</b> later...        | <i>...Beberapa <b>baris</b> kemudian...</i>       |

Another example, as you can see from the example above, the word “**lines**” in the ST is translated into two different words, which are “**garis**” and “**baris**”. Since News 3 is talking about Selena’s song, the word “lines” is more suitable to be translated into the word “*baris*”. In Indonesian language, the word “*baris*” is more familiar to be used when a phrase or a sentence is related to a song. It is usually said “*baris lagu*”, not “*garis lagu*”. Moreover, the fact that the word “lines” in the ST is translated into two different words in the TT means that the “translate to Indonesian” feature from Google Translate uses a random method. It is because in one News, there are more than one method appearing. The first method appears in this case is the literal translation method for the first example since the word “lines” is translated into the word “*garis*”. Indeed, the word “lines” could be translated into “*garis*”. However, in this context, this translation is not appropriate because the word “*garis*” in the TT has no correlation at all with the context of the news. The second method that appears in this case is the faithful translation method for the second example since the word “lines” is translated to the word “*baris*”. Instead of translating it into “*garis*”, the MT somehow might acknowledge the context of the text, which talks about a song.

From all of the 10 pieces of entertainment news from CNN International News, it is found that there is actually no dominant translation method commonly applied by the MT in translating the ST in English to the TT in Indonesian. The reason

\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)



for this finding is, after doing the research, it is found that two methods are applied. The methods found to be applied are the literal translation method and the faithful translation method. The dominant translation method still cannot be decided since the methods are applied in a random way and in a random context. Indeed, some parts of the TT show that the grammatical construction in the source language is successfully converted to the equivalent grammatical construction in the target language, even though the translated text, mostly, remains out of context, for it is translated literally from the source text. However, it is also found that some other parts of the TT also show that the MT includes context of the text when the text is translated. Indeed, between the literal translation method and the faithful translation method, it cannot be decided which method is more dominant. Nevertheless, it is clear that the “translate to Indonesian” feature by Google Translate puts emphasis more on the source language meanings and messages.

### The Procedures Applied by Machine Translation in News Translation

The second part of the analysis consists of the findings for the translation procedures found. The analysis reveals that several procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) are applied. Further discussion about the findings can be seen below.

**Table 8. News 2** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text   | The Target Text  |
|---|--|
| ... which is augmented by a variety of <b>haptic</b> effects, ... | ... yang ditambah dengan berbagai efek <b>haptic</b> , ... |

From the example above, the word “**haptic**” in the ST is translated into the word “**haptic**” in the TL. Indeed, according to

KBBI, there is no “haptic” word in Indonesian. However, it is found that there is a “*haptik*” word in Indonesian that means the same as the “haptic” word in English. According to Cambridge Dictionary, haptic means “relating to the sense of touch”. Moreover, the word “*haptik*”, according to KBBI, means “*berkenaan dengan indra peraba*”. However, the MT does not translate the word “haptic” into “*haptik*” and puts the same word, which is “haptic”, as the translation in the TT.

**Table 9. News 4** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text                                      | The Target Text                                  |
|--|--|
| ... to be billed as the start of a <b>comeback</b> . | ... untuk ditagih sebagai awal <b>comeback</b> . |

A similar case with the word “haptic” in News 2 is found. In this case, the word is “comeback” in News 4. From the example above, the word “**comeback**” in the ST is translated into the word “**comeback**” in the TT. Indeed, according to KBBI, there is no “comeback” word in Indonesian. According to Cambridge Dictionary, “comeback” means “an attempt to become famous, powerful, or important again after a period of being much less famous”. Different from the previous example, the word “comeback” has Indonesian translation. The word “comeback” is translated by Google Translate to the word “*kembali*” atau “*kemunculan kembali*”. However, the word “comeback” is not translated into the word “*kembali*” atau “*kemunculan kembali*”. The MT puts the same exact word in the ST to the TT as the translation of the word “comeback”.

\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

**Table 10. News 4** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text   | The Target Text   |
|---|---|
| There's an <b>underdog</b> charm to the bones of the story, ... | Ada <i>pesona</i> <b>underdog</b> untuk tulang-tulang cerita, ... |

Another case is also found with the word “underdog” in News 4. It can be seen above that the word “**underdog**” in the ST is translated into the word “**underdog**” in the TT. According to Cambridge Dictionary, “underdog” means “a person or group of people with less power, money, etc. than the rest of society”. However, according to KBBI, there is no “underdog” word in Indonesian language. Moreover, it is found that when the word “underdog” is translated by Google Translate to Indonesian, it is shown that the translation of the word “underdog” is also “underdog”. In this case, the procedure of borrowing is applied by MT in translating the word “underdog” itself. In spite of that, there is actually a meaning in Indonesian for the word “underdog”. According to Cambridge Dictionary, the word “underdog” means “*orang yang dianggap lemah*”. Moreover, the word “underdog” itself actually has an equivalent translation word in Indonesian, which is “*kuda hitam*”. According to KBBI, the phrase “*kuda hitam*” means “*peserta pertandingan (perlombaan) yang semula tidak diperhitungkan akan menang, tetapi akhirnya menjadi pemenang*”. However, the word “underdog” is not translated to the phrase “*kuda hitam*”. The MT puts the same exact word in the ST to the TT as the translation of the word “underdog”.

**Table 11. News 8** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text  | The Target Text  |
|--|--|
| ... forge an unlikely family in the wake of a <b>zombie</b> apocalypse ...           | ... <i>menempa keluarga yang tidak mungkin setelah kiamat</i> <b>zombie</b> , ...            |
| ... doesn't have enough brains to provide <b>zombies</b> with more than a snack; ... | ... <i>tidak memiliki cukup otak untuk menyediakan</i> <b>zombie</b> lebih dari camilan; ... |
| -- including newly evolved strains of <b>zombies</b> --                              | - termasuk strain <b>zombie</b> yang baru berevolusi -                                       |
| <b>Zombies</b> , of course, ...  | <b>Zombies</b> , tentu saja, ...   |

A similar case with the word “underdog” in News 4 is also found. In this case, the words are “zombie” and “zombies” in News 8. It can be seen above that the words “**zombie**” and “**zombies**” in the ST are translated into the words “**zombie**” and “**zombies**” in the TT. According to Cambridge Dictionary, “zombie” means “a frightening creature that is a dead person who has been brought back to life but without human qualities”. However, according to KBBI, there is no “zombie” word in Indonesian language. Moreover, it is found that when the word “zombie” is translated by Google Translate to Indonesian, it is shown that the translation of the word “zombie” is also “zombie”. However, the consistency of translating the word “zombies” as in the plural form of zombie is questioned since in News 8, the word “zombies” is translated into two different types of word. At first, the word “zombies” is translated into the word “zombie”, which means the plural “zombies” is translated to the singular “zombie”. However, it is also found that the word “zombies” is also translated into

\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

the word “zombies”, which indicates plurality in both ST and TT.

**Table 12. News 2, News 3, News 4, News 10**  
 (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text  | The Target Text   |
|--|---|
| " <b>Fans</b> wanted to have a longer experience," Shereif Fattouh, ... (News 2)                           | " <b>Fans</b> ingin memiliki pengalaman yang lebih lama," Shereif Fattouh, ...                                      |
| ... that offers <b>fans</b> the "wish-fulfillment," ... (News 2)   | ... yang menawarkan "harapan-pemenuhan" kepada <b>para penggemar</b> , ...  |
| While some Bieber <b>fans</b> were not thrilled, ... (News 3)  | Sementara beberapa <b>penggemar</b> Bieber tidak senang, ...  |
| ... beyond the initial rush that Murphy <b>fans</b> will get from seeing his name back in lights. (News 4) | ... di luar terburu-buru awal yang <b>penggemar</b> Murphy akan dapatkan dari melihat namanya kembali dalam cahaya. |
| Seemingly made strictly for die-hard <b>fans</b> , ... (News 10)   | Tampaknya dibuat khusus untuk <b>penggemar</b> yang keras, ...  |

There are other examples of showing the inconsistency of “translate to Indonesian” feature in the translation results. It can be seen that the word “fans”, from the table above, in the ST is translated into three different translations. In the TT, the word “**fans**” is translated into the word “**fans**”, “**penggemar**”, and “**para penggemar**”. According to KBBI, there is no “fans” word in Indonesian. However, it is found that there is “**penggemar**” word in Indonesian that means the same as “fan” word (the singular word for fans) in English. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, fan means “someone who admires and supports a person, sport, sports team, etc.”.

Moreover, the word “**penggemar**”, according to KBBI, means “*orang yang menggemari*”. From this finding, it is found that the “translate to Indonesian” feature by Google Translate applies multiple procedures in translating the ST. Interestingly, the word “fans” in the ST is translated to the word “fans” in the TT, while the word is in the quotation marks. This means the borrowing procedure is applied. However, if the word “fans” is not in quotation marks, it is translated to the word “**penggemar**” or “**para penggemar**”. Again and again, inconsistency in the translation results is found.

From these findings, the translation procedure that is present in the text is called transference or borrowing. It is a translation procedure in which one particular word or phrase is not translated into the target language. Moreover, the MT puts the word or phrase in the TT as in the word or phrase in the ST. However, the application of the borrowing procedure by “translate to Indonesian” feature by Google Translate is still inconsistent and questionable.

**Table 13. News 5** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text  | The Target Text  |
|--|--|
| A casualty of the Harvey Weinstein scandal that <b>has</b> languished on the shelf for two years,... | Sebuah korban dari skandal Harvey Weinstein yang <b>telah</b> mendekam di rak selama dua tahun,... |

In the table above, it can be seen that “has” is a unit in the English grammar. Respectively, it indicates that an action has been completed in the past. When translated into Indonesian, the grammatical expression “**has**” is translated into “**telah**” which is an Indonesian lexical expression. Indeed, the word “has” that is translated to the word “**telah**” is not only discovered in News 5. This is just one from many similar examples found.

\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

From these findings, the translation procedure that is present in the text is called a level shift in the transposition procedure. It is a translation procedure in which one particular word shifts from grammatical to lexical expression or vice versa.

**Table 14. News 9** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text  | The Target Text  |
|--|--|
| His secretive Gemini project will eventually be employed to neutralize Henry, <b>who</b> is forced to go on the run with allies played by Mary Elizabeth Winstead and Benedict Wong. | <i>Proyek Gemini yang penuh rahasia akhirnya akan digunakan untuk menetralsir Henry, <b>yang</b> dipaksa untuk melarikan diri dengan sekutu yang dimainkan oleh Mary Elizabeth Winstead dan Benedict Wong.</i> |

In the example above, the word “who” in the source text is categorized as a lexical word. When translated into Indonesian, the lexical expression “**who**” is translated into “**yang**” which is an Indonesian grammatical expression. Again, this is just one from many similar examples found since the word “who” that is translated to the word “yang” is not only discovered in News 9. From these findings, the translation procedure that is present in the text is also called a level shift in the transposition procedure. However, this level shift is the other way around in which one particular word shifts from lexical to grammatical expression.

**Table 15. News 10** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text                          | The Target Text  |
|--|--|
| Using the <b>graphic novel</b> as the... | <i>Dengan menggunakan <b>novel grafis</b> sebagai...</i> |

In the example above, the SL’s order of structure, which is a modifier followed by a noun, shifts to the TL’s order of structure, which is a noun followed by a modifier. It is clearly seen in the table above that in the SL the modifier “**graphic**” is located before the head noun “**novel**”. Meanwhile, the modifier “**grafis**” is located after the head noun “**novel**” in the TL. This is called a structure shift where there is a shift in the order of the structure.

**Table 16. News 1 & News 8** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text  | The Target Text   |
|--|---|
| <b>Soon enough, though,</b> amid tensions that range from ... (News 8)               | <i><b>Namun, tak lama kemudian,</b> di tengah-tengah ketegangan yang berkisar dari ... (News 8)</i> |
| <b>After that, though,</b> they proceed to basically share Miles' life, ... (News 1) | <i><b>Namun, setelah itu,</b> mereka pada dasarnya berbagi kehidupan Miles, ... (News 1)</i>        |

Furthermore, structure shift is also found in Table 16 above. In the ST, the adverbs “**soon enough**” and “**after that**” are followed by the conjunction “**though**”. However, in the TT, the conjunction “**namun**” appears first and is followed by the adverbs “**tak lama kemudian**” and “**setelah itu**”. It can be seen that the order of the structure changes. In the ST, the order of the structure is the adverb first, then the conjunction “**though**”. Meanwhile, in the TT, the order of the structure is the conjunction “**namun**” first, then the adverb.

\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

**Table 17. News 5** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text  | The Target Text   |
|--|---|
| Despite the <b>inevitable</b> creative liberties, it's a generally faithful retelling of events. | <i>Terlepas dari kebebasan kreatif yang <b>tak terhindarkan</b>, itu adalah penceritaan ulang peristiwa yang umumnya setia.</i> |

From the table above, the word “**inevitable**” in the source text is translated into the phrase “**yang tak terhindarkan**” in the target text. Therefore, this indicates that there is a shift from a word to a phrase. It is called a unit shift in the transposition procedure.

**Table 18. News 5** (source: CNN International News)

| The Source Text   | The Target Text   |
|---|---|
| ... after dozens of missions and assignments -- decides to hang up <b>his</b> guns. | <i>... setelah puluhan misi dan penugasan - memutuskan untuk menggantungkan senjatanya.</i> |

From the example above, it can be seen that the word “**his**” that stands for possessive pronoun for a “he” or male as a gender-based word in the SL is translated to the word “**-nya**” which stands for personal pronoun indicating possession that refers to the previous subject as a neutral word in the TL. From these findings, the translation procedure that is present in the text is called an intra-system shift in the transposition procedure. It refers to those changes that occur internally within a system.

From all of the 10 pieces of entertainment news from CNN International

News, it is discovered that there are various translation procedures applied by the MT in translating the ST in English to the TT in Indonesian. Mostly, borrowing and transposition procedures are applied by “translate to Indonesian” feature powered by Google Translate. However, the quantity of the translation procedure examples cannot be predicted as they appear randomly. Moreover, it is found that the use of borrowing and transposition procedures is inconsistent since some words in the ST just remain the same in the TT. In other words, some words, such as the word “comeback”, are not translated appropriately into “*kemunculan kembali*” and is just borrowed as it is in the TT. In the conclusion below, our findings will be related to the previous studies.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusion

In conclusion, from all of the 10 pieces of entertainment news from CNN International News, it is found in the first part of analysis that the common methods applied by “translate to Indonesian” from Google Translate are the methods that puts more emphasis on the ST meanings. The methods applied are the literal translation method and faithful translation method. However, the dominant translation method, between the two methods, still cannot be decided since the methods are applied in a random way and in a random context, or it can be said that the MT is inconsistent in terms of translating the ST according to the method. Moreover, the second part of the analysis that consists of the findings for the translation procedures discovered that borrowing and transposition procedures are very common to be applied by “translate to Indonesian” powered by Google Translate. However, the examples of the transference or borrowing procedure in this paper are inconsistent.

These results are totally different from the result of Dewi (2014) which discovered that the free translation method is applied mostly by human translators. However, the

\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

similar method (faithful translation) by MT from this present research is also applied in a side-by-side bilingual newspaper (Dewi, 2016) by a human translator. Moreover, the results of this paper are in line with Taufik's opinion (2020) that MT still produces unsatisfactory results.

Therefore, "translate to Indonesian" featured by Google Translate is still in need of improvements to translate a source text in English into the target text in Indonesian. Commonly, MT could be successful to do its job if the source text is in a basic structure or not complex structure, with no cultural content. There are also examples where a few words in the ST are translated contextually in the TT. However, there are a lot of examples of the MT results showing errors. One of many examples is the inconsistency of applying some methods and procedures in translating the ST into the TT. Because of that, it is necessary to improve the quality of Machine Translation results. Based on the findings of this paper, we can see the evidence that the use of the MT for a journalistic text or news translation is still far from perfect, and human touch to edit and improve the results is definitely required.

### Suggestions

For future research, it is recommended to have a more detailed analysis to explore more methods and procedures applied by the MT. It is also recommended to have more than one type of a news text as the corpus to obtain more conclusive findings. It is also possible to add an analysis about the errors made by the MT since there are many of them found in the results. It is expected that this research paper will encourage and generate other further studies in news translation and the MT related to translation methods and procedures commonly used.

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\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

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\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)

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\*Author(s) Correspondence:

E-mail: [sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com](mailto:sasqiaasmawari@gmail.com); [harudd.dewi7@gmail.com](mailto:harudd.dewi7@gmail.com)